authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make arrange-

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY OFFICERS ON THE CRIMEAN WAS.
Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Miss., made a report from the

Committee on Printing, recommending the printing of ten thousand copies of the reports of Majors Mordecal and Deladeld of observations in the Crimes.

Mr. Hexris, (dem.) of Va., asked how much they would coat?

Mr. Davis replied, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars. If they cost double that amount they were well worth the expendition.

expenditure.

Mr. HUNTER moved to reduce the number of copies.

Rejected. Yeas 26, nays 28.

The report of the committee was rejected by yeas 25,

A motion to reconsider was lost by a large majority.

A motion to reconsider was lost by a large majority.

THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Mr. Frich, (dem.) of Ind., made a report from the Cemmittee on Printing, recommending the printing of ten thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. Laid over.

He also reported a resolution for the printing of fifteen thousand copies of the agricultural report of the Patent Office. Laid over.

MAIL STRAMERS EXTWESS SAN FRANCISCO, THE BANDWICH BLANDS AND CHINA.

Mr. HAUN, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a resolution natructing the Committee on the Post Office to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and China via the Sandwich Islands.

nents for the dedication of the statue of Washi the 22d of February next, and appropriating \$3,000 there-

A number of reports and petitions were pr

IVE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

rrival of the City of Washington and North Briton.

EETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

he Queen's Speech on the Italian Question, the San Juan Affair, the China War, and the New Commercial Policy of France.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARRISON.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE BRITISH COAST.

DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

STATE OF THE AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

CONSOLS 94 5-8 a 94 3-4.

&c.,

The screw steamship City of Washington, Capt. Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of January, at noon, and touched at Queenstown on the following day, arrived at this port at about two o'clock this morni The Canadian mail steamship North Briton, which left Liverpeol at noon on the 25th ult., arrived at Portland

Another furious gale had visited the English coast, in

flicting considerable damage on the shipping, &c.
The American ship F. H. Fanning, from Liverpool for Cuba, went ashore near Wexford, and probably became

The Tallula, from Savannah for Liverpool, was driven ashore near Ficetwood, but got off.

The Victoria, from Liverpool for Mobile, was at anchor etwood, having lost her sails.

Hamilton, from Havre for New York, had just

Plymouth, lenky. Caroline Nesmith, for New Orleans, had put back

inn, from Glasgow for New York, put into

on the 25th with smallpox on board,
s by the Canada were not telegraphed from
,, owing to the prostration of the wires in Ire-

was ashore near that place, had been got off. Golden Light, from Liverpool for New York, has just put into Milford, with mutiny aboard.

The steamship Etna arrived at Liverpool at 10:40 on the night of the 22d ult., and the Canada reached the same port about ten o'clock on the following morning. steamship Bohemian arrived at Queenstown on the

afternoon of the 24th, and at Liverpool on the afternoon

GREAT BRITAIN. MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S

Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th ultimo.

Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 24th ultimo. The following is the speech:—

My Lorins and Gentlement, and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with foreign Powers continue on friendly and satisfactory footings. At the close of last ression I informed you that overtures had been made me to ascertain whether if a conference should held by the great Powers of Europe for the purpose ding arrangements connected with the present of inture condition of Italy, and that a plempotential be seat by me to assist at such Conference, not received a formal invitation from the Empendent of the Conference of the Conference of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of a, the objects of such Congress being stated to be to communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich Phrate (associating with the above Powers the Rome, Sardinia and Selety), on the means best for the pacification of Italy and for placing its ity on a soil and durable basis. Desirous at all concur in proceedings having for their object the geoff peace, I accepted the invitation, but at time made knows that in such Congress I should by maintain the principle that no external force a employed to impose upon the people any particular government or constitution.

See have arisen which have led to the postof the Congress without any day having been a meeting. But whether in Congress or in sepagotiation, I shall endeavoy to obtain for the people arms in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs

italy freedom from foreign interference by force of us in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs the Italian pennsula may be peacefully and satis torily settled. Papers on the subject will soon be laid

of the Imilian penusuia may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. Papers on the subject will soon be laid before you.

I am in communication with the Emperor of Franci with a view to extend commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus draw closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

A depute having arisen between Spain and Morocco I endeavored by friendly means to prevent a rupture, but regret to say without success. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

My plenipotentiary and the plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French, having, in obdience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peine river in order to repair to Pekin to exchange in that city rantications of the treaty of Ten Tsin, in pursuance of the fifty-sixth clause of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by forces, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forth the plenipotentiaries were escorted. The allied access displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but her eustaming a severe loss they were compelled to rever the resulting a severe loss they were compelled to compete the severe of the French in an expedition intended to compete the property of the property of the property of the end of the supulations of the y. It will be gratifyling to me if the prompt acquiested that the papers on the subject be laid before you in unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United can be regard to the island of San Juan, between Vantual the property of the subject of the United can be regard to the island of San Juan, between Vantual the results of the control of the subject of the United States. But the collision has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval officers on the spet and by the equitable and conciliatory provisions and arrangementa proposeding this matter by the government of the United States. I trust that the question of boundary, out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in

the two countries, and deuted by treaty of 1846.

The last embers of the disturbance in my East Indian deminions have been extinguished. My Vicercy has made exacted progress through the districts which had been principal scene of disorder, and by a judicious combine of discountries and generosity my authority has been in principal scene of disorder, and by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity my authority has been rerywhere solidly, and I trust permanently, established. I have received from the Viceroy a most graiffying acount of the loyalty of my East Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great landholders of the country. The attention of the overnment in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country, and I amidd to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects.

I have concluded a treaty with Japan, and a treaty reinding boundaries with the republic of Guatemals. I ave directed that the treaties shall be laid before you.

The remainder of the speech is devoted to local matter interest. The public revenue is pronounced in a satis-ctory condition. The estimates have been prepared the view of placing the army and navy and the defence

the country upon an efficient footing. The volunteer the speech winds up with an expression of gra itude

if the government, and questioning the advantage to be lerived from the new commercial treaty with France, emplained that the Ministers had not called Parliamen gether before undertaking the expedition to China, and

act of the government in Chinese affairs. He also en ed into the Italian question, and urged a strict non

ernment, and the latter stated that Mr. Cobden was ged to the merit of the new commercial treaty with

guendment was negatived without a division, and

In the House of Commons Mr. Brand gave notice that on the 20th of February Lord John Russell would intro-

and seconded by Lord Henly.

Mr. Diaraeli stated that he was not anxious to move an amendment to the address, but at the same time he complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the speech from the throne, and proceeded to criticise some of its important features. He was greatly surprised that at this date a new commercial treaty should be negotiated, as it shook to pieces the commercial policy of late years. He demanded an explanation of Lurd Cowley's recent mission to London, and in sisted that the government should give a complete expo sition of its Italian policy.

Lord Palmerston admitted the objections against the

commercial treaty, but explained that the Convention with France was an exceptional one. As regards Italy, the government had thus far entered into no engagements Its policy was clear and simple, viz., non-intervention.

Captain Harrison, the well known commander of the "Great Eastern." had lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at Southampton. He was crossing the Solent from his residence at Hythe to Southampton, on the morning of the 21st ultime, in his own gig, in company with Dr. Wat-son, 'he Surgeon of the Great Eastern, Captain Lay, the chief Purser, and a son of the latter. The boat was manned by six picked men, including Ogden, the conswain of the Great Eastern. The weather was very squally, and as the boat neared the Southampton docks stuck frst, and a heavy gust of wind caused the boat t capeize. Captain Harrison clung to the boat for a few picked up about twelve minutes afterwards float-ing a foot below the surface of the water, with his arm cast loosely over an oar. The most energetic efforts were made by no less than ten medical vanic battery was applied without any effect whatever.
Ogden, the coxswain, and Captain Jay's son also fell victims to the disaster, although the former was for a time
restored to consciousness. The event created a painful
sensation throughout England, owing to the high esteem in which Captain Harrison was held. Warm eulogies were being passed upon him, and his death was generally regarded as a very serious blow for the Great Eastern en-

right Hon. Richard Cobden has lost nearly all his private fortune by investments in American railroad se curities, and says that the sum of £40,000 in sums from £50 to £500 have been subscribed to repair his loss.

The right Hon. M. T. Banies, a distinguished liberal politician, died in London on the £2d, at the age of 61.

Sir W. C. Ross, the well known artist, is dead.

Mr. Charles Lewis Wyke is appointed British Minister to Mexico.

Mexico.

The two mates of the American ship Anna, who were arrested at Cowes on the charge of murdering five of the crew, but discharged for want of jurisdiction, had been rearrested by the American Consul at Southampton, and are to be sent home for trial.

The Irish papers which he letter than the Description of the control of the co The Irish papers pub ish a letter from the Pope to the clergy "of the diocese of Casket." His Holiness returns thanks for the sympathy expressed towards him, and denounces those who seek to curtail the civil power of the Holy See.

nercial treaty between France and England was signed at Paris on the 23d. The terms were not authentically known, and it was reported they would not be published until the English Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his budget to Parliament, when the treaty

good authority that the English government has frankly carried out its principles of free trade. He also states that English coal will not be relieved of all duties, but

The Paris correspondent of the Speciator says that the treaty embraces the following objects:—A complete and affective assimilation of the French and English flage in maratime intercourse, direct and indirect between both

maratime intercourse, direct and indirect between both countries and their respective colonies, and exonerating both English and French ships from all tonnage dues in both English and French ports.

Another Paris letter writer maintains that the duty on manufactured iron, which is now 24 per ton, will be reduced to either £2 8s. or £1 19s. 6d.

The Paris Pays says that on the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between France and England, negotiations with other Powers for the conclusion of similar treaties would be commenced.

A decree is published convoking the Senate and Legislative body for the 22d of February.

The approaching retirement of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, and H. Billault, Minister of the Interior, was very generally spoken of in Paris. Both are protectionists.

very generally sponen to in Paris. Both are protectionists.

The Monitour announces that Vice Admiral Le Babler De Tinan has been appointed commander of the squadron of evolution, replacing Admiral Desfosses.

A rumor had been current in Paris that the Emperor intended, as an earnest of his pacific intentions, to reduce his army by 100,000 men.

An official report was in preparation on the question of abolishing the heavy cavairy in the French army, on account of its value having been much diminished by the recent improvements in artillery.

The Paris market for flour was quiet and prices tended downward. Wheat also was heavy, but not lower.

A report had been current that Prince Napoleon was about to proceed on a mission to London, but it was denied.

A report had been current that Prince Napoleon was about to proceed on a mission to London, but it was denied.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes closed on the 24th at 68.50.

The annual financial report of M. Mague is published the state of the Treasury is represented as flourishing. The arrears, which were 886,600,000 of francs, do not now exceed 600,600,600. The developement of the new commercial policy will for a time suspend the redemption of the public debt. The report states that since 1852 the foreign commerce of France has increased eighty per cent.

A letter from Leghorn states that an English frigate had entered that harbor and saluted the town, the batteries of which at once responded. The English salute was interpreted as a recognition by the British government of the fall of the Grand Duke, and as a first fruit of the combined French and English policy on Italian affairs.

Verons, with the whole territory belonging to the fortress, had been declared in a state of siege. A Vienna despatch pronounces this premature.

Renewed attempts at counter revolution were being made by the adherents of the fallen dynasty in Tuscany. A ministerial crisis prevailed at Naples. The Flinghieri Cabinet resigned on the question of giving armed assistance to the Pope, which they opposed. The King had sent to Sig. Troja Murena to form a new ministry.

The Liverpool Post contains the following:—

We are in a condition to affirm that the following statement is true:—

Nothing decisive had occurred between the Spaniards and the Moors, and the news consists merely of unim-

Upwards of thirty vessels, mostly small craft, had b stranded or totally lost on the coast of Algesiras. The Spanish war steamer Rosalia had been wrecked off Cas-tillator. The cream of the coast of th

Spanish war steamer Rosalia had been wrecked off Cas-tillejos. The crew were saved. Cholera was on the decrease in the Spanish army. The Spanish assert that the English Consul Genera as isted the Moora in every possible way, and his remova-from Tangiers was strongly urged.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1860. The London Daily News city article of last evening,

The junds were restrained from recovery by the continued drain of gold coupled with the confirmation of a rumor that the Bank of England has been selling stock. Consols after deciming % closed the same as yeaterday. There was a good cemand for money at 2% a 3 per cent for best bills, but not the slightest pressure. At the bank the amount of business was moderate. The withdrawais of gold from the bank to day for the centinent, principally to pay for silver, was £26,000, making an aggregate of £348 600 since last Wednesday. The exact amount ergaged for exportation by the Enxita is £455,900, of which £290,500 is silver. The whole is on private account. The aggregate of specie legistiched by four steamers to the fast during the precent month is £1,715,687. Despatches received this day announce a great fail in anettina stock, amounting to 13%

again been dull throughout the day. The flatness on the Paris Bourse, and the fact of the King of Napies having dissolved his Cabinet rather than abandon a project for armed interference in favor of the Pope, coupled with the notification that the report of Verona having been placed in a state of seige is merely premature, also produced a feelling of discoursgement.

The London Advertiser's Paris correspondent says the on Monday Mr. Cobden appeared as a Plenipotentiary and had met M. Barouche and two free traders on behal of their respective governments and the commercial treaty. It is said that Lord Cowley was not present, that he was detained at home by an attack of rhe

signing.

The Ballot Society resolved at a special conferen terday, that a measure embodying the ballot abould be introduced into the House of Lords, and Lord Tenham expressed his willingness to undertake this important duty. Mr. Berkeley will submit a similar measure to the

A Southampton letter says the remains of the late Capt Harrison will leave Southampton this Thursday afternoon or the railway station, en route for the place of burial.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds had been heavy, and consols had further declined. The Queen's speech produced little or no effect, and on the 24th the closing quotation was 94% a 94% for both money and account. The depression was caused by the continued drain of gold and the diversion of investments in Indian securities.

The demand for discount at the bank was pretty active, in the open market the best short paper was readily taken at 2% per cent.

The subscriptions for the Belgian loan of £1,800,000, reached eighteen millions sterling.

Gold to the amount of £282,000 had been taken from the bank since the date of the last return, and an apprehension was felt that a further advance in the rate of discount would ensue before long—particularly should the rate of American Exchange undergo no alteration.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Sales had been made of New York Central shares at 68 a 70; Illinois Central shares, 43 a 41 discount; Illinois Central 7's, 1860 (Freelands), 91%.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days, added up 24,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet but steady. Some circulars quote prices easier, but quotations unchanged, and others a partial decline of 1-16d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANGRESTER.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market for goods and yarns being quiet, at firm prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.
Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour steady, at 23s.
26s. 66; wheat steady: red % 6d. a %s. 10d.; white %
10d. a 11s. 6d; corn quiet: yellow 30s. 6d. a 31s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETO.

Breadstuffs generally were dull. American wheat steady. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea in good demand at 1s. 4½d. a 1s. 4½d. Rice steady. Tallow firm at 58s. 6d. Linseed oil 27s. 6d. Pig iron steady at 58s. THE LATEST MARKETS.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Inversor, Jan. 26—P. M.

The sales of cotton during the last two days have bee
24,000 bales, including 7,000 on speculation and for eport. The market is firm, with a good demand.

Breadstuff are quiet, but steady.

Provisions quiet.

Consols 94% a 94% for money, and 94% a 94% for ac

COURTS.

death of Hon. Chas. A. INGERROLL, Judge of the United States Court of Connecticut and Assistant Judge of this district. Judge Ingersoll had been seriously indisposed for some time past, and his death was not wholly unex pected. He left New York for his home in New Haver aboring under illness contracted while performing his udicial functions in our courts. The last cases which he heard here, without a jury, were the suits of the grea India rubber controversy between Goodyear and Day, the Metropolis steamer collision case, and the motion for injunction to restrain the performance of the drama of the "Octoroon"—all of which remain undecided, as the

assistant Judge of this district, in pursuance of an act of Congress, empowering the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the place of any resident Judge who might be unable, from illness or other causes, to of age, and leaves an affectionate and amiable widow-

of age, and leaves an affectionate and amiable widow—
formerly Miss Sidell, of New York—and three sons (the
eldest at college) to deplore the loss of a good husband
and an affectionate father
Charles A. Ingersoll was, we understand, formerly Clerk
of the District Court of Connection—the court in which he
subsequently presided as Judge. His brother was Misister to Russia under the government of President Polk.

As a juriet, the late lamented Judge was considered
discreet, prodent, able, and of great integrity of mind,
and by his courtesy and ability rendered himself very
acceptable to his associate Judges and to the bar. His
loss will be severely felt in this city, and there will be,
doubtless, a meeting of the profession convened to express their sympathy at his demise.

The New Haven Journal of yesterday, in speaking of
the deceased, rays:—Judge ingersoll has been suffering for
several weeks from a compilication of disorders, which
have bailled the still of the most accomplished physicians. He was attacked at first by a rheumatic affection
of the chest, the intensity of which produced a fover,
from which his recovery was hardly hoped. But his
strong constitution sustained him, and our whole community was gratified with the announcement that he was
convalescent. About ten days ago he suffered a relapse,
and new and unexpected symptoms of disease contributed to destroy the hope entertained for his recovery. He
has been slowly sinking for several days, and a derangement of the brain which attacked him on Sunday destroyed the last lingering hope. He had for,
some time anticipated his departure, and conversed
with his family and attendants upon his condition
with a calmness which betokened no fear of death.
His loss is a public misforture. He has, since the
death of Andrew T. Judson, filled the Judgeship of the
United States Court for this district with distinguished
ability, and has also presided in the United States Court
for the Southern district of New York, during the whole
term of his office, in

DEATH OF MR. W. S. DRAYTON.

Mr. W. S. DRAYTON, Esq., son of the late William
Drayton, of South Carolina, and son-in-law of the late
Mortimer Livingston, died at his residence in Bleecker

Mortimer Hvingston, died at his residence in however street yesterday morning, after a protracted illness. After the death of Mr. Livingston Mr. Drayton was ap-pointed agent of the New York and Havre Steamship Company, which he held at the time of his death. Soon after his marriage with Miss Livingston he resigned the position of Captain which he held in the United States navy, and devoted his time to the study of literature. Few men in the navy stood higher than Captain Drayton.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

THE ELM STREET SUFFEREN' RELIEF FUND.—Mesers.

Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co., of No. 11 Murray street,
New York, with their employés, announce their intention of giving the sum of \$150 to the fund now raising
for the relief of the sufferers from the late fatal fire in the
Elm street "temement" house. It is to be hoped that the
example of this firm will be extensively followed, in consequence of the sad circumstances under which the money
is required.

Requence of the sad circumstances under which the money is required.

Those desirous of contributing aid to the sufferers of the Elm street fire are requested to do so before Friday noon, as the committee meet the same day at two o'clock P. M., at the House of Industry. The following are the names of the committee and residences:—James S. Coze, No. 6. Well street; S. L. Macomber, 180 Elm street; Thos. Boese, Board of Education; Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, H. C. Vall, 188 Grand street.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—There is to be an election this afternoon of officers to manage this affair for another year. All those having votes had better examine the two tickets and vote for the best men. If we are to have an American Institute, let it be a properly and creditably managed concern.

Independence Guards, Company G, Twelfth regiment, give a grand military fite and exhibition drill at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 21st inst. The drill will of Music, on the evening of the 2nd has a law of the lake place about eight o'clock, and the ball promises to be a fine affair. The National Guard of Philadelphia will be present, numbering about one hundred uniforms. They will be the guests of Company G during their stay.

Arrivals and Departures.

From Liverpool in the steamahlo Cky of Washington—Mr and Mraschutz, Mr A B Ulrich, Mr Francis Allen, Mr Fredk Ffeit, fer, Mr John G Boog, Mr eptro Nacassaotch, Mr Chas Ibbotson, Mr Wm Browning, Mr Philip Sydney Martiller—and 42 in the steerage.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

lopes about to be distributed by the Post Office Depart-

ment are coming in from every direction. Nearly one-half of the second supply of the improved article is already

Governor Stevens' final report upon the North

ern route for a Pacific Railroad is in the hands of the binder, and will be ready for delivery next

week. It forms the twelfth and last volume of the series of reports upon the Pacific Railroad, and contains a full

narrative in detail of the explorations of 1853, 1264 and 1885, with a geographical memoir of the whole country tributary to the route from the Lakes to the Pacific, in

cluding a copious hydrographical memoir of the harbors of Puget Sound and of the coast thence to the mouth of the

Columbia. Those portions of the report treating of the meteorology and the natural history of the route

are very full and have been prepared with much care. It is coplously illustrated by characteristic views of scenery, and, amongst other maps, contains an isothermal chart. The report is accompanied with a mi-nute and carefully prepared estimate of the cost of a rail-way on the route from Breckinridge, on the western

border of Minnesota, the terminus of the Pacific Railroad of that State, to Scattle, on Puget Sound, and Vancouver,

on the Columbia. The distance is less than sixteen hun-

whole volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the interior, and especially of the resources there to be

found to sustain population and add to the strength and development of the whole country.

ution looking to the establishment of a semi-weekly mail

between St. Josephs, Missouri, and Piacerville, California, and also the resolution of Judge Hemphill, of Texas, for

the same thing, from New Orleans to El Paso, are the

It is understood the Post Office Committee are consider

ing the abandonment of the steamship service and the abolition of the franking privilege, with the transporta-

tion overland of our entire Pacific mails. The resolutions referred to would give a twenty day overland mail to the

North from St. Josephs, and the South from New

Orleans, with departures four times a week from St.

separtures six times a week overland for California, with

Mr. Gwin announced to-day in debate that he would advocate the transfer of the entire mail service to Califor-

sionership of the General Land Office, has tendered his re-signation to the President.

The Interior Department will shortly send preliminary

nstructions to the various marshals for taking the next

It is arranged that the death of Senator Broderick will

be announced on Monday-in the Senate by Mr. Haun,

tion, has powerfully suggested the necessity of some half-way compromise between him and the strict construc-

clonists of the South, so that all the available force of the democracy may be rallied in a solid column against the

The compromise proposed is understood to be the Cin-cinnati platform, a general recognition of the Dred Scott decision, and of the final arbitrament of the Supreme

Court touching the question of slavery in the Territories.

cracy, even though it should be coupled with the nomina-

tion of some such Southern man as Hunter of Virginia.

ensus. The schedules will soon follow.

THE OVERLAND MAIL PROJECTS

taken up.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Refusal of the Senate to Abolish the Franking Privilege.

Nomination of a Candidate for House Printer.

Wholesale Corruption Among the Republicans, ac.,

Our Special Washington Despatch. Washington, Feb. 8, 1860.

Mr. Marston, the Doorkeeper of the House, has been stermed since his election with applications for subordi-nate places in his department, by men from all parts of the country, from those large enough to open all the doors down to boys small enough to carry a pinch of snuff. The following have been removed as assistant Doorkeepers.—A. J. Simms, Jared Dodd, James Owner, Goorgo Murphy, James L. Reilly, Peter Goodmason and Wm. P.

The following have been appointed, in addition to the three principal assistants announced yesterday:-W. G. Coffin, L. A. Lyon, Charles C. Casey, Wm. Allen, Mr.

Gritzner and Nathan Miller. morrow:—Messrs. Hugh Young, Larner, Rust, Brown, Truesdale, Erisdale, Moore, Copperknoll and Reed. Five pages have been removed to day, and five new

ve been appointed in their places, and seven more will be appointed to morrow.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRINTER OF THE HOUSE.

The republican party culminated in caucus to-day, when Weed, Wendell, Matteson & Company secured the nomination of their printer, in the person of Mr. Defrees, of Indiana. The "Company" alluded to consists of a host of interested official and newspaperial backs, who make corrupt lobbying their principal avocation, while

This nomination was obtained partly by the most disgraceful means ever brought to bear upon the minds of men who pretend to be honorable, partly by the dodging of professed opponents of the combination candidate, and partly by the total neglect of members of the party who did not attend. For six ballots Mitchell led Defrees, and ment made in caucus, excelling possibly the plottings of Defrees, Wendell and others, or the financial demands of pers of Congress as the price of their votes in the lob by, Defrees was nominated by one majority. A member read a letter from Defrees in the caucus, stating that if he (Defrees) was elected printer, he would in return agree to give half of the net profits of the printing to the Republi-can National Executive Committee. The principal caucus advocate of Defrees announced in caucus last night that

When Defrees sent his bribe to the caucus it was dewhen feirers sent us religing, of Illinois, as an open, corrupt, bargain and sale style of doing business, as disgraceful anywhere, and especially in a caucus composed of the republican members of the United States House of Reproentatives. Notwithstanding this severe rebuke the bribe succeeded, Defrees was nominated, and if party drill suc-ted is in electing him Wendell will get the printing. Adams and Thayer of Massachusetts were absent. The latter was out of town. The former was aware of the caucus was sent for, but for some reason declined attending, not-with send ug he was assured his vote would elect Mr. souri, Stee 23 of Pennsylvania, and the friends of the National Era and Washington Republic. Mr. Adams has de clared he will vote sgainst Defrees in the House. It is said that one member who was in favor o

the assurance having been given to the accommodating member that the sick one was a Defrees man. Such is Congressional caucussing, by which means "honorable gentlemen," with no ends to serve, accomfor Defrees.

E. T. Bridges, formerly Clerk of the Illinois Legislature, and now of the Chicago Journal, has been appointed As-

The Speaker has completed the list of standing commit-tees, but may make changes before they shall be announced to morrow. New York will be represented on the Committee on Commerce by John Cochrane. This heretofore reported and advocated by him, to codify the various revenue and collection laws, with such modifica-

mittees to morrow. Mr. Hickman is spoken of in au-thoritative circles as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Gilmer, instead of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, will be Chairman of the Committee on Elections. This place is thus assigned to a South American as a reward for the single vote from that party which elected Mr. Penning-ton. The seats of at least three South American mem-bers will be contested and be settled by this committee. The Speaker declines furnishing a list of the committees

ENATORIAL CAUCUS ON THE TREATORIAL QUESTION.

A democratic Senatorial caucus was held this morning, for the purpose of considering the resolutions of Senators Brown and Davis of Mississippi, now before the Senate, with the view of arranging and harmonizing them, so as to meet the sentiments and opinions of the democratic side of the Senate in regard to the question of slavery in

The Senste bave confirmed J. M. Hall, Postmaster at Rutland, Vermont; J. H. Lewis, Marshal of Wisconsin; and G. E. Henry, Register of the Land Office, Alabama.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Judge Smalley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has just returned from Charleston, where he has been making arrangements for the meeting of the National Convention. He accured the Charleston Institute, which is applicable large for the purposes required. It which is sufficiently large for the purposes required. It will accommodate nearly three thousand persons. He says ample accommodations will be made for all persons desirous of attending the Convention.

As the Charleston Convention happens on the birthday of President Buchanan, and the Chicago Convention on the birthday of General Scott, the Committee of the so-called Union National Party have called their Convention on the 12th day of April, the birthday of Henry Clay. Efforts are making to hold the Convention at Lexington OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE,

announced in President Buchanan's first annual message, been instructed to propose to the French government the removal of its discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other, which restrictions seriously affect American commerce. The object is to obtain such principles of reciprocity as this government has secured with other nations, France being the only exception.

The friends of Mr. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, inti-mate that he is decirous of returning home, in which even it is not improbable that Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, may succeed him. This is probably the reason of his declension of the Beston Collectorship.

It is stated that immediately after the nominations by the Charleston Convention, Mr. Dallas, our Minister to names mentioned in connection with this mission.

Breckinridge of Kentucky, or Henry A. Wise. Meantime, the late letter of the Hon. Mr. Miles, of foulsiana, in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, must not be considered as an exposition of the general democratic sentiment of the South. It is rather an exposition of the views of the South wing of the Louisiana democracy, who have always had a strong partiality for Douglas.

The republican Chicago programme, as now indicated under the Congressional joint stock opposition auspices of Pennington, republican-American; Forney, anti-Lecomptonite; Hoffman, South American; Speakor, Clerk, Sergeant at-Arms, &c., is a general opposition condition upon the broad platform of the spoils, and upon a mongrel Presidential ticket, which will put Seward, Brown, Helper and the "irrepressible conflict" in the back ground, and fuse all the opposition elements in a grand carnival, as in 1840.

In view of this programme, Congressional subscriptions of the elements in the discontinuous.

Presidential ticket, which will put Seward, Brown, Helper and the "irrepressible conflict" in the back ground, and fuse all the opposition elements in a grand carnival, as in 1840.

In view of this programme, Congressional subscriptions for the circulation of Helper's book are to be discontinued, and a regular system of Congressional investigations into the alleged abuses, extravagances, corruptions and peculations of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and of the democratic party, acting in concert with the Executive, in the distribution of the spoils, and in the disposition of the public funds, lands, forts, and other property, under the various bills, contracts, treaties, jobs, sales, &c., affecting the same. These prosecutions will involve every department, and though they will not embrace any such magnificent jobs as the Galphin claim, or the Gardiner swindle, they will result in a scattering fire of small shot and sings against the democracy from every bush on the roadside, which may seriously embarrass the march of the party.

On the other hand, the democratic members of the House will shortly be called together in cascus to consult upon their plan of operations touching the prominent legislative questions of the season, such as the tariff question, the Kansas question, the public land question, the President's Message touching Mexico, Cuba, &c. The Southern democracy will probably fail to shut the gates in the House on the tariff question this season, but they will succeed in the Senate, and there will be no modification, therefore, this season of any practical value to the manufacturing interests, and most likely no disturbance whatever of the tariff as it stands. Regarding the admission of this change of boundary to the people of Kansas belore the State is admitted, the moion will be rejected. In brief, the republicans feel easy about Kansas, and defiantly say the bill of her admission just as she comes to us will pass the House, and lot the democratic Senate reject her if they dare.

We shall most probabl

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Sepate met at one o'clock.

MEMORIAL FROM THE MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. GREEN, (dem.) of Mo., presented a petition from the
nail contractors, asking the immediate passage of the

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of lows, presented credentials of James Harlan, as Senator from lows from the 4th of

Mr. Prance, (dem.) of Md., introduced a joint resolution

by future legislation.

Adopted.

THE POST OFFICE DEFICIENCY HILL

Was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Collamer, to repeal the acts of 1847 and 1851, appropriating \$700,000 for the expenses of free matter.

Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., witherew the amendment.

Mr. Powerl, (dem) of Ky., discussed the amendment of the Finance Committee to abolish the franking privilege, regarding this as the very time and place to effect reforms. The privilege had been abused for partian and private purposes—the franking of electioneering documents and letters for friends. The effect also of the amendment would be a great saving in the public printing expenses, amounting to \$600,000 per annum.

Mr. Simmons, (rep.) of R L, offered an amendment to the proviso, requiring the propayment of printed matter.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

After a colloquy-between Messrs. Simmons and Toomss, Mr. Simmons withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Toomss renewed it, and called for the year and nays.

Mr. Simmons suggested that the amendment be so modified as to require prepayment on printed matter by all persons.

Mr. Tooms accorded the modification.

Mr. Simnoss suggested that the market by all persons.

Mr. Tooms accepted the modification.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill, thought it unwise to encumber the Deficiency bill with such legislation as was proposed. It would delay action, and keep contractors out of the money which is due them. He was ready to co-operate on a separate bill.

Mr. Foors, (rep.) of Vt., was in favor of the abolishment of the franking privilege, but opposed to its introduction in this bill as out of time and out of place.

Mr. Halz, (rep.) of N. H., said there was a great want of efficiency in the mail service. Express companies, in his opinion, now carried one-balf the correspondence between large cities, because they do so more rapidly and safely than the department. He would make the revenues of the department subject to the draft of the Postmater General, and give him discretion in establishing routes, and making contracts according to the financial condition of the department. The payment of the honest debts of the country to contractors had nothing to do with the abolishment of the franking privileges. It was not just to do so.

Mr. Granze, (dem.) of Mo. said he was in favor of abo-

debts of the country to contractors had nothing to 10 with
the abolishment of the franking privileges. It was not
just to do so.

Mr. Gruss, (dem.) of Mo., said he was in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but did not think this the
appropriate place for its introduction.

Mr. Gwn, (dem.) of Cal., was willing to make the Post
Office Department self sustaining if it could be done with
regard to the interests of the country. He wanted it enabled to give proper mail facilities to the whole country.
Therefore he would vote to abolish the franking priviless.

A report prevails that Commissioner of the Land Office Smith has tendered his resignation to the President. The republicans have appointed, as a Congressional Ex-ecutive Committee on the part of the House, Means. Colege.

Mr. Griess moved to reconsider the vote by which the provise exempting those now entitled to the franking privilege from the prepayment of postage was agreed to.

Mr. Jonsson, (dem.) of Ark., opposed the embarrasing of the bill with a proposition to abolish the franking privode (Chairman), Spaulding, Washburne of Illmois' Alley, Stration and Kilgore. The republican Senators will

Cassius M. Clay arrived here this morning, en route or New York and Connecticut.

Mr. Seward was called home by a death in his family.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 6, 1860.

Present Plans and Movements of the Opposition Allies and of the Democracy in Congress—Change of Front on Both Sides—Compromise and Conciliation the Order of the Day-Kansas—The Jariff—The President's Message, &c.

Since the collarge of the democracy on Kriday last, in 31.
The question recurring on the amendment as originally reported, it was rejected by yeas 27, mays 27.
The following are the yeas and mays on the amendment to the Post Office bill abolishing the franking privilege:— Since the collapse of the democracy, on Friday last, in the matter of the House organization, the attention of all parties has been very actively directed to the main ques of the republicans, on the Speakership, has changed their whole plan of eparations for the Chicago Cauvention. So, on the other hand, the powerful force which Mr. Dougias will carry down from the North to the Charleston Conven-

Table Post Office bill abolishing the franking privilege:—
Yable Mearra Benjamin, Biger, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestrut, Glay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitsparick, Green, Gwin Hammond, Huster, Jerson, Johasson of Tann, Kennedy, Lans, Mallery, Mason, Powell, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Silcell, Toombo, Wigfall—37.

NAYS—Measrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Diron, Doolittle, Durkes, Sessenden Foots, Foxer, Grimes, Eale, Hamila, Haun, Harlan, Hemphill, King, Nisholson, Rice, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Wilkinson—27.

Wilson, Wilkinson—27.

The next amendment was to appropriate hereafter the revenues of the Post Office Department for the use thereof. [Inis was introduced to eaable the Postmaster General, in contingencies like the present, to use the revenues of the Department]. Rejected.

Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of Miss., offered an amendment that the Superintendent of Public Printing be required to procure the printing of the Post Office blanks by contract after thirty days notice, and award said contract to the lowest bidder. Agreed to.

Addenged.

Adjourned.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER THROWN FROM HER WAGON IN BROOKLYN AND SEVERELY INJURED.

About half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning a med accident occurred to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, releft home yesterday morning to enjoy, as she frequently does, a morning ride, taking two of her children with street from the Heights, when the horse took flight and gallopped wildly down Hicks street. All this time Mrs. Beecher appears to have preserved her presence of mind, for on arriving in Fulton street she immediately more hazardous than to have turned and trusted to the chance of the horse being stopped in Fulton street; horse and wagon came full force against the Long Island Bank building, the concussion throwing out the occupants and injuring Mrs. Beecher and one of the children quite instantly picked up and conveyed to a drug store in the neighborhood, where an examination proved that Mrs. ceived a very severe cut on the right temple, besides other bruises on the body, which had the effect of depriving her of consciousness. She appeared to suffer a great deal, and the doctor who was called in feared that The children, who were not so seriously hurt as at first supposed, were removed elsewhere. It is said by those who witnessed the accident that Mrs. Beecher's head struck against the stone steps of the bank, which present a sharp angle.

Mrs. Beecher was going over in her carriage to New York to meet her husband at one of the rail. road depots, as he was returning from the country, and as she was coming down Hicks street the horse stumbled, and becoming frightened ran away. As the lady was driving, she could not control the horse and stumbled, and becoming frightened ran away. As the lady was driving, she could not control the horse and he dashed across Fulton street, and the shock of the wheels striking the curbstone broke the shafts and threw Mrs. Beecher on the stone steps of the Long Island Bank. She fell on her head and cut her right tempts severely. Her mouth was cut and bleeding, and her face was very much swelled. She also complained of great pain in her chest and back. The nurse, and her little son Herbert, who were with her, received some severe cuts about the face and hands, but sustained no serious injury. They were conveyed home, but Mrs. Beecher was taken in an insensible condition to the drug store of F. W. Gosning, No. 69 Fulton street, where every assistance was rendered her until her family physician, Dr. Adams, was sent for. After the proper remedies were administered, she returned to a state of consciousness sufficiently to give directions what clothes, blankets, do., to send for, so that she could be conveyed to her residence. After remaining at the drug store about an hour, she was placed in an easy chair, and by the aid of four persons was taken to her home as quietly as possible. She was very weak, and it is feared that upon a close examination she will be discovered to have sustained more severe injuries than was at first supposed. A messenger was at once sent over to the railroad depot where Rev. H. W. Beecher was expected to acquain him of the sad accident. There was a great crowd round the bank where the accident course on. All seemed to sympathus with the sufferers.

In the course of the afternoon Mrs. Beecher was removed to her home, where she lies in a very precarious condition, her injuries being principally internal. Bee was on her way to meet her husband at the New Haven Railroad depot, and the horse she was driving was one she had recently purchased.

"Nick Whifiles," the romantic play of "The French Spy," and the laughable farce entitled "Break of Day grim, Hankins, Nixon and M'lle Louise Wells in the prin